

# THE PROGRESS.

GEO. HILL, JR., EDITOR.  
NEWBERN, N. C.  
SATURDAY JANUARY 31, 1863.

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## OFFICIAL.

Head-Quarters,  
Department of North Carolina,  
New Bern, Dec. 31st, 1862.  
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 89.  
The General Commanding, having been informed that several line officers occupy quarters in this town, Division and Brigade Commanders are hereby ordered to see that their officers immediately return to their regiments, and give up any quarters that they may now occupy in town. Permission to remain in town can only be given by the Division Commanders.

By command of Major General Foster,  
J. F. ANDERSON,  
Major and A. A. General.

Headquarters, 18th Army Corps,  
New Bern, Jan. 2, 1863.  
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 89.  
General Orders No. 89 are hereby amended so as to include all regimental officers, whether Field, Staff or Line Officers. Division and Brigade Commanders will see that these orders are immediately and strictly obeyed by the officers referred to.

By command of Maj. Gen. Foster,  
(Signed) J. F. ANDERSON,  
Major and A. A. General.

Headquarters, 18th Army Corps,  
New Bern, Jan. 4th, 1863.  
SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 4.

The Provost Marshal will attend to the immediate execution of General Orders 89 and 1, relating to the vacating of quarters in the city, by officers.

By command of  
Big Gen. NAGLEE,  
Commanding 18th Army Corps.  
JOHN F. ANDERSON, Major & A. A. G.

## THE NEWS.

The only news from the Army of the Potomac on Monday is, that the enemy have been discovered by a portion of the cavalry of Gen. Sigel's division to be in large force opposite Rappahannock Station, it was supposed with a view to watch the movements of our troops, should they attempt to cross the river.

A despatch from Nashville dated the 25th inst., states that the rebel guerrillas under Forrest, Wheeler and Stearns, with a force of six thousand cavalry, were at Franklin, Tenn. The rebels attacked without success the guard at the bridge on the Chattanooga road, ten miles from Nashville, on Saturday. Our gunboats, twenty two in number, were at Clarksville at latest accounts.

The recent victory in Arkansas, which resulted in the capture of the three forts at St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Arc, on the White river, places the reposition of the State of Arkansas and its capital, Little Rock, virtually in the hands of our army.

Among the prisoners captured at Arkansas Post were one general, ten colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, ten majors, one hundred captains, nearly two hundred lieutenants, and a lot of adjutants, quartermasters, surgeons and staff officers. Jeff Davis will probably now be willing to exchange, instead of putting in force the threats contained in his proclamation.

It is rumored that Gen. Cassius M. Clay has superseded Gen. Boyle in the command of the Department of Kentucky.

The steamship British Queen, at New York on the 25th, brought us interesting news from the Bahamas, dated at Nassau, N. P., to the 20th of January.

The Anglo rebel trade from Nassau to the blockaded ports of the South, and vice versa, was more brisk than at any other period since the commencement of the war. The port of Nassau continued to be the great depot for the discharge, reshipment or re-shipment, as desired, of British cargoes, consisting of every description of contraband of war, including gunpowder, intended for the comfort and use of the rebels. These supplies were all entered at Nassau, under the general description of "assorted merchandise," although, no doubt, the English Custom House officials were well aware of their real character and destination. The foreign vessels at Nassau hailed from Liverpool, Havre, Yarmouth, Madeira, Bermuda, Newfoundland and the port came mostly from Charleston and Wilmington, with cotton, rice and turpentine. The English steamer Thistle, which was lately overhauled by the Tuscaraora, off Madeira, had arrived at Nassau with her valuable assorted cargo. The Governor of the Bahamas had published a portion of the official correspondence between Secretary Chase and Collector Barney, relative to the late search of the British vessel W. H. Cleare, at Staten Island. A prize crew, from the United States gunboat Cambridge, delivered up a prize to the English master, who was a prisoner on board, in order that he might navigate the vessel during a storm. He very naturally ran her into one of the friendly days of the Bahama Islands and recaptured her.

Interesting from Springfield.  
General Brown Recovering—Health of General Herron.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 19.  
To Major General Curtis:  
Gen. Brown is very decidedly improving. He sits up, reads the newspapers, and enjoys his sugar almost as well as before the battle.

Gen. Herron is slowly improving, but is confined to his room most of the time.  
S. H. MERRICK, Medical Director.

A lady being asked why she did not use the molasses soap, replied that she got a plenty of soft soap, from her bean, and that always put a plenty of color in her cheeks.

A question for Moral Philosophers—When a ship splits upon a rock, is the circumstance to be looked upon as being a "breach of confidence?"

## Editorial Mixture.

The Mary Sanford, another new steamer of Adams' Express Company's line, leaves Morehead City for New York next Wednesday.

We are indebted to Adams' Express Company, and W. C. Hamilton & Co., for papers of the 24th, and J. B. Smith, Esq., for papers of the 26th.

FOSTER GENERAL HOSPITAL,  
NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 29, 1863.

The undersigned is very desirous of collecting a small library of 100 or 300 volumes, for the use of the patients in this hospital. The able and excellent surgeon in charge kindly and earnestly favors the object, and will provide a suitable room therefor. The subscriber has already received several volumes as a nucleus for a library, and has written to his friends at the North to contribute for the same purpose. The object of this brief notice is to call on the officers and others in this Department, who may have at their disposal works of light and general reading that they are willing to bestow for so laudable a purpose, that, by sending them to the undersigned, will confer a great favor on the sick and wounded in this hospital.

Services in Christ Church, Pollock Street, on Sunday next, and thereafter until further notice, will be held at precisely 2 o'clock, P. M. Sea's free. All are cordially invited to attend.

At the Union Society in Cambridge College, England, there was recently a public debate on American affairs, in which a son of Lord John Russell and a Mr. Trevelyan spoke against the Union cause and in support of the rebellion. A son of Edward Everett, who is a student at Cambridge, followed in defence of his country and government, and an English clergyman, who participated in the debate, writes: "After him got up young Everett (Edward Everett's son), who, by the bye, is considered one of the most distinguished men in Cambridge, the whole house against him, but cool and perfectly collected. He took Trevelyan's speech to pieces, point by point, used him up bit by bit, till the whole house was slowly turned in his favor, and he had it all his own way. It was a great success, and marks him as one that will surely distinguish himself sooner or later. He will take his degree in January, and will then, I think, come to America. Look out for him."

Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, in the State of Arkansas, is the capital of Arkansas county, and is the oldest town in the State. It was founded by the French in 1683. It is located thirty miles above the mouth of the river, on a high bluff. In the rear of the town, however, the land is low and frequently inundated. It contains a court house, jail and at one time boasted of a printing office. The population is between four and five hundred. The place is situated on the North branch of the river. As a military position it is well chosen.

Fifteen damsels, sent out from England to Vancouver's Island, had, upon arrival, to be housed in a government building and a guard put over them, in order to protect them from the rush of amorous swains. They were all soon disposed of; but whether by lot, or to the highest bidders, does not appear. The Vancouver paper clamors for more, but prefers dairy maids to governesses.

Hon. John Minor Botts has recently purchased, in Orange Co., Va., an estate of 2,800 acres for the sum of \$104,600, and has left the city to take possession of the same, with the intention of devoting the remainder of his years to agricultural pursuits.

Gen. Tom Thumb's marriage with the beautiful Miss Levinia Warren will be solemnized the 10th of February in one of the most fashionable churches in the city of New York. It promises to be the great event of the coming month. Cards of invitation have been sent out to hundreds. Immediately after the marriage the bridal party will proceed to one of the leading hotels, where they will remain a short time, and then go to Philadelphia and Washington. Returning they will visit Boston, and who knows but the illustrious little couple will visit Portland. They intend, after the honey moon is over, to make a tour of Europe.

The Richmond correspondent of the London Standard writes, that on a certain occasion the negro might be the paramount influence of the white men, be induced to do almost anything is indisputable; but one thing no earthly influence will teach him to, and that is—to fight."

CAMP INCIDENT.—A letter to the *Trumpet and Freeman*, from the 44th Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, relates the following interesting incident:

"The Chaplain (Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor of the Unitarian church in Plymouth, Mass., and son of Rev. Dr. Hall of this city) gave the sermon at an excellent sermon to-day on profanity. He had chided his sermon, the Colonel—honest soul!—stepped forward and acknowledged his own past fault in that direction, and said that he would apologize, then and there, to any whom he had addressed with profane expressions; that he desired to correct the fault, and to see it corrected in the regiment; that he wished to make himself an example for his men, desiring that they should imitate what they saw in him worthy of imitation, and that they should avoid whatever was unworthy."

This is a specimen of the higher order of courage—the moral. And where this is strong the other will not fail. We reverse the moral courage of the man who, occupying an official station, dares, upon a clear perception of moral right and Christian propriety, to step out before the host of his command, and pledge himself to the practice of it. And how grateful to parents and wives who have sons and husbands in the army, is the consideration that they are under the supervision of commanders of refined moral principle, who will do what they can to make the camp at the same time a power for the country's rescue and a school of life's true virtues.

## THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Enemy Reported in Force Opposite Rappahannock Station.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,  
January 25, 1863.  
The Sabbath has been well observed throughout the entire camp.

No business, except that of the most necessary character, has been transacted.

Two men of the 9th New York cavalry were yesterday captured by the rebels at a house near the Rappahannock. After recrossing the river the rebels returned, when they were driven off and one of their number captured.

Three deserters from the rebel army were brought into Stafford Court House to-day.

Col. Cessala, commanding the cavalry of Gen. Sigel's grand division, to-day discovered the enemy in considerable force opposite Rappahannock station, evidently apprehending an attempt of our army to cross at that point.

The Rebels at Franklin—Attack on the Bridge—Guard on the Chattanooga Road—Repulse of the Rebels—A Fleet of Gunboats at Clarksville, Tenn.

The rebel Generals Forrest, Stearns and Wheeler, were at Franklin, Tenn., yesterday, with 6000 men.

The rebels attacked the bridge guard on the Chattanooga road, and were repulsed, with two killed and several wounded. One of our men was killed.

There is a fleet of twenty-two boats at Clarksville and three gunboats. A large mail is on board the fleet.

It rained all day yesterday and last night, and the river has risen six inches.

## VICTORIES IN ARKANSAS.

PROGRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Capture of St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Arc.

Two Eight-Inch Guns, 200 Field Rifles, Ammunition, and Arms, Prisoners, &c., Taken.

SKETCHES OF THE CAPTURED PLACES.

The Key of Arkansas in the Hands of the Unionists.

Confirmation of the Victories on White River.

Washington, Jan. 25, 1863.

Major General Curtis has telegraphed to Major General Halleck, General in Chief, as follows:—

St. Louis, Jan. 24, 1863.

General Gorman telegraphs from Duval's Bluff, 18th inst., that, aided by three gunboats he ascended White river to Duval's Bluff and Des Arc, taking about 150 prisoners, two columbiads and about 200 small arms.

The news from Arkansas, as gathered from official sources, is highly important as well as interesting. St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Arc have been taken, and the light draft vessels are over three hundred miles above the mouth of the White river. Lieutenant Commander Walker, commanding the De Kalb, captured at Duval's Bluff two eight inch guns, with their carriages and ammunition, two hundred field rifles and three platform cars, and at Des Arc thirty-nine prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The above record is certainly very good, and when taken in connection with the victory at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, is of the highest importance. Little Rock, the capital of the State of Arkansas, is now threatened from the northwest as well as from the southeast. The progress of the Mississippi flotilla up the White river clears the way for McClelland's army, so that they are now able to march upon the Arkansas river, as Des Arc is but fifty miles from Little Rock. This clears the route between Southern Missouri and the Mississippi by way of the Arkansas river. The capture of St. Charles, on the Arkansas river, removes another stumbling block in the way of an advance on Little Rock up that stream. Thus, with an army from Peabodys coming down the northeast, Blunt's army from the Southwest, and McClelland's army pushing along up the White and Arkansas rivers, Little Rock must fall and Arkansas be once more brought under the jurisdiction of the United States authorities.

## FROM BURN IDE'S ARMY.

AN ADVANCE PREVENTED BY THE STORMY WEATHER.

Impossibility of Moving the Artillery.

OUR FORCES STILL ON THIS SIDE OF THE RAPPANNOCK.

The Troops Anxious for a Movement on the Enemy.

The Present State of Affairs on the Rappahannock.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,  
January 25, 1863.

The tempestuous weather since Tuesday last and the consequent impassable state of the roads have rendered any advance of the army of the Potomac beyond the Rappahannock a matter of impossibility.

The same causes so delayed the transportation of the pontoons and heavy artillery to the designated points as to prevent a surprise of the enemy at the points designated to cross.

This afternoon the clouds broke away, and the influence of the sun is telling favorably upon the soil.

Several paymasters have already arrived, bringing joy to the soldiers and relief for their families at home. A delay in the payment of those actively employed may occur.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

An official who has come up from Falmouth states that double teams were used to drag the ammunition wagons without avail.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Opposite Fredericksburg, Jan. 18.

Bold Descent of Three Rebel Corpses—Their Story—Condition of Affairs Across the River—The Rebel Forces Withdrawn from Fredericksburg Since the Battle, and Where They Have Gone—Review, &c.

On Friday night three deserters from the rebel ranks crossed the Rappahannock a short distance above Falmouth by fording, and delivered themselves up to the pickets of the 61st New York, by whom they were placed in charge of the Provost Marshal of French's division, Captain Snodden, of the 10th New York Zouaves, and his assistant, Lieut. Halsey.

These poor fellows, who are Germans, named respectively Charles Deppie, Louis Nicholf and P. Rautenberger, settled in Mississippi about three years ago, and soon after the commencement of the rebellion were impressed into a work every night for the last week constructing roads that lead to the enemy, and at such points as could not possibly be used for any other purpose except for an advance of the

army; that an order has been issued directing all the sick in camp to be sent to hospitals, and that we all expect a battle within two or three days' time, to give foundation to the belief that a movement of some kind is on the tapis. Consultations of generals have been frequent within the past few days.

The enemy evidently suspect our intentions, although every care has been taken to keep them in ignorance. Last night, as one of our working parties were engaged in building a corduroy road in a ravine that leads to the river, the enemy, suspecting what was going on, threw over rockets, illuminating the whole country and revealing what we were doing.

The result was, this morning we discovered several new earthworks directly opposite this point, showing that they were wide awake and not disposed to be caught napping. As the roads, from the recent heavy rains, are in a bad condition, all of them have to be corduroyed to permit the passage over them of heavy trains and artillery, and those in sight of the enemy have to be constructed at night; consequently the work is difficult and takes time. As soon as this work is completed the army will move, and we shall once more be on the way to Richmond, and within reach of the enemy's guns. The army, having remained idle for a month, and constructed for themselves comfortable winter quarters, are naturally not particularly enthusiastic at the prospect of again taking the field and enduring all the hardships of an active campaign in midwinter; but their anxiety to end the war, crush the rebellion and go home is so great that they will be willing to endure almost anything to accomplish it.

We have remained so long without having either offensive or defensive operations of any kind that war items of all kinds are scarce. A presentation occurred at General Burnside's headquarters, a day or two since, which deserves mention, as it reflects honor and credit upon one who is universally acknowledged to be the best drill officer in the United States service. I refer to Major Granville O'Haller, of the Seventh infantry.

The presentation consisted of a beautiful sword, scabbard, gold and leather knot and rosewood case, valued at two hundred dollars.

The dress scabbard was of silver, with armorial insignia in gilt; the service scabbard, of bronze, with gilt mounting of national design, including a medallion head of Washington. The inscription read as follows:—

PRESENTED TO  
MAJOR GRANVILLE O'HALLER,  
Seventh infantry, United States Army,  
Commandant of general headquarters, by the  
officers of the Ninety-third New York  
State Volunteers, headquarters grand  
"Army of the Potomac," as a  
token of regard for his social  
qualities as a gentleman  
and his military ability as an officer.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Jan. 1, 1863.

The presentation was intended to come off on the 1st of January; but as it was wholly unexpected to the Major he requested a few days' delay in order to make the necessary preparations for such an occasion. General Burnside, Hooker, Reynolds, Sickles, Patrick, Buford and numerous others of lesser note graced the occasion by their presence.

The presentation speech was made by Col. Crocker, of the Ninety-third New York, in his usual happy style, in which he took occasion to mention in flattering terms the valuable services rendered by Major O'Haller to his country, in the various positions which he has occupied during his twenty years of service in the army.

After the ceremony all hands adjourned to the neighboring tent for refreshments, where champagne and other luxuries were indulged in abundantly. Turned to any of the regiments of his brigade; another lot complained that they had not been paid since enlistment; and that they would not go until they were; while another lot complained that they had been "sold" like so many niggers, and that if they were compelled to go, they would find their purchasers would find them a poor lot. The Major, however, in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, quietly adjourned to their respective tents, the officers having failed to shake their determination of not going. Later in the evening their camp was surrounded by a squad of cavalry, a brigade of infantry and some artillery, with their pieces, sent to enforce their compliance.

The next morning the army moved on, and after a march of some distance, and after a review of the latest news which has reached us, which will show the operations of the hostilities. These last accounts report:—

The Ninety-third New York regiment, whose officers made this beautiful present, have been for several months acting in the capacity of guard to general headquarters, and have (under the instructions of Major G. O'Haller, who has exclusive control of this department,) together with the excellent officers connected with the regiment, attained a high state of drill and discipline.

Major O'Haller, the recipient, has been commended for a number of years for his energy, with distinction in the Mexican and border wars, and is proverbial in the army as "authority" upon all disputed points in tactics.

## THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Rumored Repulse of the French Before Puebla.

CONTEST BETWEEN FRENCH AND MEXICAN CAVALRY.

HEAVY LOSS OF THE FRENCH.

ACTIVITY OF THE GUERRILLAS.

Reported Change in the Mexican Presidency.

That our readers may fully understand the interesting movements now being made by the French in Mexico, as well as to keep the public posted on everything occurring there, we give a review of the latest news which has reached us, which will show the operations of the hostilities. These last accounts report:—

The Rumored Repulse of the French at Puebla.

The French have again been repulsed and driven back from before Puebla with great loss.

Defeat of General Berthier.

The French General's (Berthier) vanguard, four thousand strong, was completely surprised by eight hundred Mexican cavalry, and about two thousand French troops were killed and wounded. Several French officers were taken by the lasso and dragged off.

Critical Condition of the French.

The prospects of the French look exceedingly bad. They can get no supplies from the country, and they are surrounded by a most determined enemy, who watch every opportunity to take advantage of them. The Mexican guerrillas are ever on the alert, and lasso every French soldier they find straggling from his camp.

Efficiency of the Mexican Guerrillas.

French communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba has been completely cut off by Mexican guerrillas, and can only be established by strong French guards posted all along the route. In this way the guerrillas, who are in strong force on the line of communication, harass the French unceasingly.

Our advices from the Pacific, though of the same date as those brought by the *Sheldrake* (15th of January), give no intimation of even an early attack on Puebla. From them we compile the following:—

President Juarez at Puebla.

President Juarez had been to Puebla, and distributed medals among the soldiers engaged in the repulse of the French on the 5th of May, last year.

Fortifications of Puebla.

The fortifications of Puebla now consist of ten forts, mounting 200 guns. Those of the capital are armed with about the same number.

Strength and Distribution of the French Army.

The French forces are distributed as follows: In San Augustin del Palmar, San Andres Chalchicomula and Orizaba from eleven to eight thousand men; in Perote and Los Vigas a like number. Marquez has his camp at this latter point, with something less than one thousand men. In Tampico not quite four thousand. The forces which were in Tlaxcala and Alvarado have evacuated those places.

The remainder of the twenty-eight thousand that compose the French expeditionary army is made up by the garrison of Vera Cruz and various small detachments in the neighborhood. Reinforcements are expected by the end of this month, which can be forwarded immediately to the interior by the new railroad to Orizaba, which it is said will be ready for use by that time. Those reinforcements are to consist of two divisions of the Imperial Guard, of at least 15,000 effective men. Nearly the whole of the French artillery is between Jalapa and Los Vigas.

Strength and Distribution of the Mexican Forces.

In Puebla twenty-five thousand regular troops and ten thousand volunteers. Between there and the capital are two divisions, intended to serve as reinforcements or protect a retreat. This force is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. In the capital there are twelve thousand more, among whom, however, must be included the Home Guard. In Queretaro there is a division of eight thousand men, and the contingent from the State of Guerrero, of about eight thousand, amounts to twelve or fourteen thousand. These figures give us a total of about eighty thousand men, a sufficiently powerful force, one might suppose, to drive the French out of the country; but it must be remembered that the Mexican troops are badly fed and worse armed. All the field artillery has been taken from Puebla, leaving only the siege guns.

Mutiny Among the Mexican Troops.

In Puebla twenty-five thousand regular troops and ten thousand volunteers. Between there and the capital are two divisions, intended to serve as reinforcements or protect a retreat. This force is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. In the capital there are twelve thousand more, among whom, however, must be included the Home Guard. In Queretaro there is a division of eight thousand men, and the contingent from the State of Guerrero, of about eight thousand, amounts to twelve or fourteen thousand. These figures give us a total of about eighty thousand men, a sufficiently powerful force, one might suppose, to drive the French out of the country; but it must be remembered that the Mexican troops are badly fed and worse armed. All the field artillery has been taken from Puebla, leaving only the siege guns.

Encounter Between Gen. Mejia and Doblado.

A messenger had arrived at Orizaba direct from General Mejia, who stated that Mejia had encountered and defeated General Doblado, capturing \$500,000 and twenty thousand muskets. In part confirmation of this the *Vera Cruzano* of Dec. 16 says that General Doblado marched from Cuernavaca to unite his forces with those of Losada and other officers, and that on the 10th he was attacked and routed on the way, and committed suicide to avoid falling prisoner.

The English Steamer *Dorian*.

This vessel has been freighted by the French government to take artillery to Vera Cruz, in order to arm a couple of war vessels converted into transports.

## ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Movements of Troops since the Capture of Post of Arkansas. What is captured at that Place, &c.

NAPOLÉON, Ark., Jan. 18, 1863.

Since the surrender of the Fort at Arkansas Post—Fort Hindman by name—nothing material has occurred in this command. On Monday and Tuesday nothing was done beyond caring for the dead and wounded. On Wednesday a large portion of the command disembarked, and transferred themselves to the cabins erected by the rebels. These were mostly built of logs, and were being estimated as high as 2,000 by some of our officers, and I should hardly think this an exaggeration. Baggage and effects of every kind were changed from the transports, but scarcely had this been done when orders were received to re-embark at once, preparatory towards a new field of operations.

General Sherman's corps embarked the same night, and the next day proceeded down the Arkansas river, to this point, at its mouth. Previous to leaving, the rifle pits of the enemy were levelled, the fort completely destroyed and blown up, and the captured wagon, over a hundred in number, burned. General McClelland, with the remaining corps, remained at the post two days longer, and only reached this point last night.

Maj. Gen. Grant and staff arrived here this morning, and the Steamer *Reliance*, an iron-clad, was with them. A consultation was held between him and General McClelland, and Sherman. The General returns to Memphis again this evening.

General McClelland, in his congratulatory address to his army, said that the campaign had been mislaid and cannot stand you—states that he captured seven thousand prisoners, eight thousand stand of arms, twenty cannons and a large amount of ordnance and commissary stores. Our loss is not definitely known, but was probably reach six hundred in killed and wounded, of which not more than one hundred and twenty-five were killed. The enemy's loss is less—some sixty-five killed and eighty-three or eighty-four wounded.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 22.

Four men were arrested to-day on James river, among them were two rebel officers, Captains Wm. Cansey and Smith. They were arrested at South House. Five hundred dollars' worth of contraband goods were found in their possession.

The storm is continuing quite severe. The Baltimore mail boat, due here at 7 o'clock in the morning, did not arrive yesterday until 8 in the afternoon, and to-day until half-past 2. Many of the schooners which left here yesterday have put back for shelter.

Four rebel prisoners were brought down from Yorktown yesterday evening.

Important Capture by the Provost Marshal.—Arrest of a Rebel Captain and His Brother—One Thousand Dollars' Worth of Contraband Goods Seized and Turned Over to the Government, &c.

Provost Marshal Meyers has just succeeded in making an important capture, in the person of a rebel captain in full uniform. The arrest was made at Mallott's house, on the James river, about fifteen miles from its mouth, while the provost guard were searching for contraband goods. The captain's name is Cansey, and he says he is a de camp of Major General Ely of the rebel army. The prisoner's brother, who came from Richmond also, and is probably a spy, was also found secured in the house. The guard seized upon \$1000 worth of contraband goods, which were already for shipment to rebelmen.

The rebel prisoners were brought into the fort this evening and placed in confinement. The goods seized have been turned over to the United States Government.

We cannot have all things our own way; some things must be allowed to go God's way.

A man isn't likely to die from having his head carried away in a fight if it's his legs that carry it.

A great many speakers seem to endeavor to give their speeches in length what they lack in depth.